

#16

Muriel's Ammonia Series.

George Green

admitted March 11th 1820

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Murias Ammonia et Ferri

The disorder which I shall first notice has by Cullen been termed *Lienteria*; the neglect of authors in treating of the description and cure of this disease, to whose power so many of our fellow mortals fall victims, lingering out a miserable existence, while there is a probability of relief is truly surprising, whether they consider the unfrequency of the disorder or the mildness of its aspect as offering sufficient excuse for their cursory manner of treating it; I know not, but this I know; he who expects to cure a confirmed *Lientery* with the ordinary remedies for *Diarrhoea*, will be exceedingly disappointed. Doctor Cullen in his nosological arrangement has placed it in the Order *Spasmi* and Genus *Diarrhoea*; as it is truly a species of *Diarrhoea* it appears necessary to make a few observations on the order in general, in the first place I shall take the liberty of advancing a few positions

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as facts which I presume will be admitted by all.

1st In all cases where there is a preternatural number of stools, the peristaltic motion is likewise increased in equal ratio.

2^d A Diarrhoea which has existed for a length of time, debilitates the alimentary canal, as well as the whole system, thereby increasing their irritability.

"Upon the same ground says Gullen as I consider the disease named Lientery to be an increased peristaltic motion over the whole of the intestinal canal, arising from a peculiar irritability. I have considered it as merely a species of Diarrhoea. The idea of a laxity of the intestinal canal being the cause, either of Lientery or other species of Diarrhoea, appears to me to be without foundation, except in the single case of frequent liquid stools from a palsy of the Sphincter Anus? Unless there was

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an increase of the peristaltic motion at the same time
I cannot even conceive, a reason why a "palsy of the
Sphincter Anus" should produce "Frequent Sigoids
stools" and consequently shall not enlarge on that
subject.

Now in attempting to ascertain the cause of the
disease, we must endeavour to expose the cause of
the increased peristaltic motion, wherein we
shall find the remote cause; the increase of the
peristaltic motion constituting the proximate.
I shall refer the several causes of the increased
action in the intestines to three general heads.

1st The application of cold to the surface
of the body.

2^d From the sympathy existing between the
intestines and the whole system, or from their
relation to certain diseased parts, their action
may be increased without a transfer of any
diseased matter, from a primary diseased
part to them.

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3. The direct application of various kinds of stimuli to the intestines themselves.

Doctor Rush was in the habit in obstinate cases of constipation, of dashing cold water over his patient with complete success.

That affections of other parts of the system may affect the intestines, without transference or the application of any stimulant matter to them, we learn from the effect of Pregnancy in producing Salivation, Nausea, Hæmorrhæ, the Diarrhoea and Convulsions of children, depending upon Teething and Worms, and the effects upon the Bowels of suppressed Perspiration; Raptions of the mind may also ~~excite~~ ^{excite} Diarrhoea. Doctor Barton in his Lectures mentioned the case of a man who could discharge a quantity of feces at pleasure.

In referring to the late Doctor Miller on the sympathy of the stomach, I find the most plausible and satisfactory solution of the Phenomenon of those Diarrhoeas, which appear in many cases

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at the onset of malignant fever. The Doctor observes
that "the action of the leading vessels of the Stomach,
in the constitution and extension of the morbid
action called febrile, satisfactorily explains the
effects of emotions of the mind, and especially of
grief on bronchitis, on diseases, and in various
other there a substantial character whatever becomes
the stomach will expose it to the attack
of febrile poisons no part of the body exhibits
a more intimate connexion with the mind
than that organ no other part nor its functions
is immediately affected by mental emotions;
as is often observed in the sudden loss of app-
etite, and suspension of digestion on the arrival
of joyful or afflictive intelligence.

Since the action of the mind causes the
fever may also be destroying the tone of the
Stomach, hence communicating the influence
to the intestines, such Diarrhoea, and hence
with the Diarrhoea begin through derangement



of the stomach, the peristaltic motion being in-
creased by the stimulus of the stomach, with
subsequently the continuance by the increased irri-
tability of the intestine, which is caused by de-
ficiency of the alimentary canal as stated in our
former position.

The connection of the liver, however, with the
stomach, with the spleen at large and particularly
an intestinal canal, is often erroneous in the theory of
many physicians. Liver is apt to start up and
fail the cause, from transient as well as from
substantial causes the stomach being according
to them, the chief recipient and propagator of
morbid action; especially when disturbed by indi-
gestion, or any other cause of its accustomed tone
it claims health that hallows of the mind may
begeth as causes of disturbance. But I believe
the disorder which is here more particularly
to be noticed in general consists in a chronic
state of disease, kept up by habit, and is the

[illegible]

immediate effect of protracted Diarrhoea, or any other cause producing debility of the intestinal canal, which renders it unable to throw off its diseased action and assume its wonted tone and vigour.

The Stentoria is sometimes a symptom of Dyspepsia but it more generally follows a continued Diarrhoea. It is characterised by a frequent natural number of stools, consisting of indigested aliment, thrown out with no pain, before the discharge there is generally felt an over degree of distension of the abdomen, and as the disease advances pain is not an unusual symptom, with completely wasted debility of a mild appearance in most part of the body, which debility, unlike children, gradually increases; while the body suffers several changes, which occur sooner or later according to the strength of the patient or violence of the disease; the face at this time becomes in the morning oedematous, and in the evening

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the same takes place in the feet, the Eyes and
the feet on the appearance of jaundice while
the patient is in the water. These symptoms
may increase the acrimonious humors and get
stronger, if the skin gradually exfoliates, it is
while all the external parts, the body become
yellow, and water collections frequently take
place in the Abdomen. May they not also in
the throat?

Now when all these symptoms concur
with, or, or remedies have been used, so as to have
checked considerably the violence of the disease,
death must soon ensue, yet I have known
all combined and the patient recover. De-
bility then of the whole body, and particularly
of the intestines is the cause of that complaint,
and the increased number of discharges, must
be owing, principally to a convulsion or spasm
of the bowels, as I strongly suspect that no
natural action of any muscle in the body

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will be increased, when that muscle is in a
state of debility, for this reason I suppose
our authors are placed in the order (Parasitis)
this being the case, it would be reasonable to in-
fer, that our remedies must be selected, from the
Tonic or Stimulents, but with all of these stands
to be disappointed, except the Murus Ammonia
& Ferri which I believe will almost uniformly
succeed.

Doctor A. Woodruff, in a manuscript in
the possession of my brother says, "Having had
frequently called, within these six years to ad-
minister relief to persons afflicted with Dysentery,
I have used a variety of remedies from the
Tonic and Stimulant classes of medicines, but
with the Flores Martialis none I alone suc-
ceed: while with it and a rigorous regimen I
have never yet failed." Previous to using the
medicine it will not be necessary to adminis-
ter Cathartics in order to give the bowels free

[Faint handwritten notes from another page are visible through the paper.]

ine matter; for it is debilit. which causes
almost every thing to irritate them, and that
power was removed by surgery, yet we are
not to rely exclusively on our medicine, the
net ought to be tight and dry, particular
attention must be paid to exercise, that on
horse-back to be preferred, if the strength of
the patient will admit, if not, still exercise
must be instituted according to his strength, there
are besides numerous indications presenting
themselves, during the attendance which would
be impossible for me to detail here; but
which an enlightened practitioner will read-
ily discover and promptly answer.

Case 1st

11th Jan. 1811. - A man 37th years of age
and of the male sex a long time in the
army serving in the 1st London Regt. & principal
part of his force taken off entirely unperceived
he was so much debilitated, that it was difficult

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difficultly she could walk across the room, her ap-
pulse considerably impaired pulse very weak
but fever slight and face considerably bloated
in the morning.

I received a box of Specacunda which ven-
er has three times hoping in some measure to in-
vert the parastolic action but without giving relief
I was directed to use the following prescriptions

Take Wax colocant.

Take best Cinchon.

Take best Succat a 3j

Brandy 4ij M.F.

Give three days one table spoonful to be taken
every six hours and a tea spoonful of the Tinct. Kino
morning and evening. 22^d called and found her
no better I concluded to omit all the medicine she
was then taking and give a tea spoonful of the
Tinct. Flores Mart. three times a day, mixed in
coffee made by toasting wheat bread brown and
throwing it in cold water until a strong infusion



as made, this she was able to use for drinks and
omit the use of every other liquor. She was also
forbidding the use of any food, except small bread
in a small quantity of Bitter Syrup, and vinegar;
Oct. 2^d & 3^d were her morning sickness and continuance
in it until the 1st of September. During which time
she used the Sweet Wine Most except white wine
vine, when it was mixed with a small quantity of
the Bitter Syrup. Her menses were regular, but
small in quantity, white, & being the bitter anthers.
It is then the Morale of Ammonia and here was
since they were much more frequent but still
regular. At this time the faces being changed
is a natural appearance with a heat, she in
reality, four times more than when in a State of Health.
In October she used in Place, the Tincture of
Sassafras Morning and evening, and before
each must a table Spoonful of Theriacal
Bark by which means in a few days the dis-
ease was entirely removed, and since its removal



a year has elapsed without a return.

CASE D.

5th of May 1818 I visited S. D. who had been
afflicted with a mild dysentery for the space of two
or three weeks of which he complains he was not to attend
business while within three weeks when he called
on a physician who recommended a course of medicine
in his way which he put on began immediately
to purge him. I returned with Colonel & wife
at which time reduced him to the following situa-
tion. He was no longer able to move even in
his chamber. He was still able to stand about his
bed and became slightly a few weeks before using the
bark &c which was still increasing rapidly. His feet
and legs had become redematous and for two weeks
had been in a great measure lost but especially his
occupations by that was much more frequent than
before he took the medicine and his strength hardly
sufficient to enable him to get up out of the bed &
exercising daily I immediately directed him

[illegible]

to use the Tinct. Floris Mart. and the same
oil as directed in the preceding Case.

in the country house where he was in order
to undergo a treatment in a suitable place.
It was during this time in the country, (I have
no other disease was observed with the exception,
which was followed the next day by an increase
of the symptoms which continued for several
days to the time when a quantity of drops was
administered to him in a powerful way shortly
after he recovered from the toxic effect of the
same dose. His stools continued natural ap-
pearance the吐ters were used as in the foregoing
case and continued until the latter part of June
when a violent reaction from the Sierrita and
since then free from disease.

The skin used about 1770 became dark until the postscript of the skin was removed. This was applied about the same time the Six Nations.

I trust these have been very satisfactory



the same is seen in the case of
the flowers which are in a more perfect state
and that than would be to note the phenomena of
flowers and observe the effect of manures to the
various uses of them of course to be little known
and the flowers above noticed but nevertheless not
entirely neglected.

I am now to speak of a set of diseases and
of the new species very different to the one
now mentioned but which we will see, really
in same treatment and which is called the
same cause viz debility. I shall first
see Chlorosis, which corresponds with the
most acute of the white and is due to
the want of some of the principles of the
blood, the liver has a painful often serious
and sometimes the face before the health
is improved and then the same disease
is seen in the same manner and in case
of the liver it discharges in blood.

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the nose is dry, the lips lose their colour, the eye
is increased with a hard matter over the whole
body becomes flaccid, joints are tenosynovitis
is apparent, the feet are as if they were
of the body, become affected with redness
and itching, a want of power and energy
of consolidation, slight exertion producing fatigue
and hurried respirations, the sleep disturbed,
the voluntary muscles convulsed, the voice pale,
and the mind delirious. The pulse is small low,
is quick. Consumption or Palsy seems to be
not approaching and the patient appears to be
hastening to the dark and narrow House.
as that the animal functions are in a great
measure suspended and the vital ones only
feebly carried on.

During the morbid process, the
organs may still make a considerable variety
of fluids of the whole system and therefore
it is reasonable to conclude that the retention of the

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Now the principal indication of cure is
... to restore the tone of the system. All the
... in our possession I submit the Marsh
Flowers and the most ... and with the
... effect this ... from between
the intervals of the menstrual efforts and in
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... to effect a cure I suspect
I have already recommended as a ... in that
... at one rate as nearly ... the idea
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the records of the *Mat. in Medica*. except in
Mercury in true Syphilis than which no
... can have a better effect.

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Case 1st

A D. aged 18 years, the son of a gentleman
suffered at one time of the late with pain in the
back which was severe. It was the internal first
effects of fever having been in three some discharges
of the head and back of the feet &c. &c. &c. on the
10th of April 1816 and gave an eruption which spread
over the whole of the face and the cold beneath the same
was before. I commenced him with a course
of issues of which the carbonate of iron constituted
a principal part and directed him to use exercise
moderate. This was continued for the space of six
weeks without any evident good effect, and was
unsuccessful. I then ordered him to commence with
a Bath and direct his feet to be put into warm
water on going to bed and to take a decoction
of the Tincture of Iron for a few days. He then
said that he believed that the cure was made
his effort was as a cure, this treatment was
continued about 2 months when not recovering

[illegible]

1,
very good effect it was likewise admitted. With
out on the astonishing effect I had witnessed
from the Martial Flowers in Sickness, and con-
sequently this health depended upon the same
cause viz debility. I determined to make a trial
if I could save out a tea spoonful of the Sinker
one hour a day, with directions for her to use
exercise, just as before and stop on a hard
one. In the course of three weeks I could per-
ceive her a little better, but no appearance of the
menses although she had had a burst of the pain be-
ginning the day not long enough I directed four
teaspoonful to be used daily, and the quantity to
be increased every two weeks one tea spoonful to
continue the Exercise &c. The consequence was a
right appearance of the menses in about one
month, at the end of the second month the
flow was completely established.

CASE 2^d

I am aged about 19 had a retention of the

a Librarian from the Museum who had attended me
that the usual remedies had been administered and
continued in a considerable length of time without
success. I asked in particular whether the case were
not severe &c. &c.

passed on the 3rd July 1848 I called upon to
visit her and found her with the usual symptoms
leading this disorder slight fever in the
liver and increased at about midnight
in evening however just then a turn of the pain
which I have spoken of directed her to use more
the exercise on horse back to sleep either on
a mattress or straw bed, and to take a large
quantity of the Sweet Horse Root. Sometimes
until I saw her again, it being a consid-
erable distance from where I reside, I did not
see her again until the 26th of the same month
her general health seemed somewhat better
and to receive another turn of the pain in
day or two she was directed to continue her
her and horse back, to omit the root a while
all symptoms of pain &c were gone, then to re-
sume it, to take inf of s-lit. Senna a day or more
of decoction, for three days and to keep her feet
warm with even night on going to bed, & till



of the lungs, 29th of August, from the fact
of slight dyspnoea of the morning, her general health
considerably better the lady since the warm bath
were again recommended and the tonic and sedative
as before exercise is continued. On the 1st September
she has again come forward her general health still
good, the menses are again in a course to appear
and again recommended the continuance of the
bath and exercise for a few weeks, her health
is completely restored. I have from her in
passed 18th when she has enjoyed uninterrupted
health ever since.

Of the Sympliciter Mercurii. (Dysmenorrhoea)
Mercurius in Dysmenorrhoea I shall not say much
because I do not see but very little about the sub-
ject in any case, but I have seen many cases
where it has been used with success. There
is a whole volume of it, but in these cases
it is used for long time and is given in
a dose of ten or fifteen grains at a time.



at any expense from the Institution on to pay the
 portion in which it has been the Master's House
 all expenses necessary and such that may prove
 to be most useful. We have accordingly dis-
 posed in re-establishing the health of students.

In the treatment of these diseases I was more
 by and by sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to be removed at
 once employed. But I am almost as much in the
 way of my mind as in the execution of most other
 things in the devoted time of a man, it will not mean

on to report the change and I have no doubt
 for the particular duty of the school to which it
 is sent will be well to be pointed out at all.

and at the highest instruction and
 will look forward to the day when experience will
 be more and more to the mind of the masters
 one of them. But the question is more now
 "as regards whether it is only effected by the union
 with the rest of the world to the determination of those
 whose trials and experience will be used to the



intensity of the stimulus, and on the amount
of each effect. Some organisms, however, react
against the presence of noise.

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glow on the surface, and in fact the same person
begins to appear remarkably changed, for the better
and the patients in a little of time recover and
regain their wonted health.

It is in the early stage, in the first
of the early symptoms in the case, to place
the patient in the hands of a good physician
and to watch the progress of the disease, and to
keep the patient from any further exposure
to cold in the case of a considerable length of
time. With that lot of its features, in the history
and of various examinations, I have no doubt but
in a few years all I have said of it will be rest
eased.

CASE

April 11th 1810. I visited Dr. D. at his
in which, previous received a small amount of
the disease, and should consume nothing but the
the disease was excessively violent, and the
of it amputation of the right arm of the
in form of the disease, and the patient





A large piece on the floor, in the center of the
 restaurant, 4 ft. square, with a central pedestal
 and a circular, ornate top, was set out with
 one colligation, over the middle of the table, and
 strength began to return. The table was set
 in the restaurant. The 2nd day, a new
 treatment, at Montevideo, 1891, when the
 name was changed, of the French, and
 bones set to each case. The 3rd day, with the
 other, 3rd, directly below, and, as a result
 all on the treatment in the morning, and
 the continued treatment, from this time, a new
 condition, or, as it is, a new, with the
 exception of a stiff joint. He was discharged
 cured.

The following, from the
 medical, and a large number of the
 at, and a few more, with the
 histories of cases, and, at the same time,
 an account of the cases, and the

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from my own practice, but the narrow bounds of this paper would not admit of their insertion.) With Doctor W. L. Woodruff of New Jersey, I believe the use of this medicine was entirely original; and to his sons Doctor E. & R. Woodruff, likewise of N. J. the credit is certainly due of making considerable improvement in the application of the Murias Ammoniacæ et Ferri to the cure of many very intractable disorders they first employed it in Biliary and I believe with unparalleled success. Their mode of administering the medicine is in the form of a saturated Tincture, made with proof spirits, very frequently combined with a Tincture of Murias Hydragyri which I have no doubt would answer many very valuable purposes, but the practice of my brother as well as that of myself, has been to give the saturated Tincture alone, and think it decidedly superior in most cases. The dose of the Tincture is a tea spoonful three or four times a day, that I have in some cases carried it to the extent of seven or

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ight with advantage: it may also be given in the
 form of a Bolus, in doses of from Six to ten or twelve
 grains from three to five times a day, but I think
 the Tincture much superior. the Bolus being
 very large makes it difficult to swallow, it is also
 very apt to crumble to pieces, while the Tincture
 if mixed with a little coffee, and the patient
 holds some vinegar in his mouth, previous
 to swallowing it, will scarcely taste the Medi-
 cine.

Might it not also prove useful in
 Pleuritis Pulmonalis?